

Bible Thought Of The Week

There is a portion of the Bible which says, "and he shall run and not be weary, he shall walk and not faint by the way." This is a description of the man or woman who has a grip on life and is master of his fate, a thing which many of us do not have. Too many men waste

their lives in frivolity, gambling, drinking, swearing and drifting. When it comes time for them to die, they have nothing to show for having lived. It would have been far better that they never lived. Make of your life something that counts.

Editorial Viewpoint

Citizens Must Think Of "Privilege" Too

When you ask some men what is the most important thing in their lives, they will answer, "My job, my family, my bank." Any of these can be true of any individual, in our opinion.

It would seem that "privilege" is the key word, and we would like to say why.

One man tells this story: "Many years ago, I became a 'social drinker' and throughout the years I have enjoyed this privilege." The story is completed by the man's statement, "My driver's license was revoked for a period of 90 days." The man took his car home and parked it as the police told him to do. Thirty minutes later, he wanted some cigarettes and, instead of walking six blocks for them, he drove his car. He was caught by the law.

Liberia's New Leader Is Ready

When President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia died, a new leader stepped into his place. William Tolbert became president. His background is indeed impressive.

As vice president, Tolbert automatically succeeded Tubman to the presidency. He had been vice president since 1951--twenty years--and was three times re-elected as Tubman's running mate. The elections were a formality, since they were the only candidates and Tubman's true Whig party is Liberia's only political group, a one-party system, so to speak.

Tolbert is the son of a family of early settlers, freed American slaves, who made Liberia the first independent state of black Africa. He went to school at Bensonville, his hometown, then through high school to Liberia College, now the University of Liberia.

The new president started work in the government services as a typist and then advanced to senior jobs in the treasury. He entered politics in 1943 as a representative for Montserrado County.

Graduate Becomes A New Judge

Thomas J. Reddick, a 1949 graduate of Florida A&M University Law School, was recently appointed A Broward County judge and is believed to be the first appointment of a black man to a major court in Florida since the Reconstruction.

Governor Reubin Askew appointed the Fort Lauderdale attorney to the Broward County Court of Record. Reddick, 51, has been practicing law for 20 years, and former served as co-chairman of that city's Economic Opportunity Coordinating Group.

The Florida Bar executive director, Marshall R. Cassidy, said that Reddick "is a person of high integrity, hard working, and has a high reputation, both with lawyers and citizens of his area."

But, in passing, let us make a comment. Reddick was a product of the law school of the Florida A&M Uni-

versity at Tallahassee which was organized to keep Negroes out of the law school at the University of Florida at Gainesville. However, in the 1960's, the FAMU law school was closed to make way for a new law school at Florida State University.

The closing of the law school at FAMU marked the end of an era since with the opening of the new law school, opportunities for Negroes to enter the field of law will be curtailed.

Without a law school at Florida A&M University, Reddick may never have had the qualifications to put him in line for a judgeship appointment.

So many voices are saying, "Let's do away with every black institution in the country, because we no longer need them." Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Many Factors Cloud Race Ratio

Since 1963, the state universities of Florida have been open to blacks who could pass tests and entrance requirements. Prior to that time, all blacks automatically went to Florida A & M University (FAMU) at Tallahassee. What was different about FAMU, was that it admitted a large percentage of high-risk students.

The University of Florida has an enrollment past 20,000 but only 350 Negroes have enrolled. The small enrollment of blacks at UF can be traced to several factors.

Student leaders---both black and white---have said that the University of Florida has a "poor image" in the eyes of blacks, that testing policies for admission are too ex-

clusive, and finances prohibit many from attending.

The University of Florida officials contend that blacks do not measure up to entrance requirements. UF student president Don Middlebrook, who won the presidency with a black running mate, agrees that the "placement tests keep blacks out of the University of Florida," but he maintained that test are unfair to Negroes because no consideration is given in the test for cultural differences.

As a result of the dual system of secondary schools, the black pupil lost so much educationally. He is paying for it in desegregation of schools. But blacks cannot use this argument much longer.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

FEINTING SPIRO OUT

President Nixon's announcement of an impending visit to China took almost everyone by surprise. When a President takes everyone by surprise, you can be sure there is a positive genius behind the bold stroke.

It did take genius. First of all, Mr. Nixon had to set it up with the Chinese that they were willing to enter a dialogue on the highest levels. To gain this, he had to be sure no one guessed what cards he had drawn. A couple of newsleaks and some intemperate speeches might have soured Chou En-lai.

Henry Kissinger pretended he had a stomach ache in Pakistan and by the time the rest of us thought his digestion was back on the tracks, the rapprochement was fait accompli.

The genius lay not in zipping Henry around the world, stopping at foreign capitals, disgusting the whole venture. After all, anybody can pretend to have a tummy ache. The genius was in seeing it that Spiro Agnew was in the Congo at the moment Henry was in Pakistan and that Spiro was in Ethiopia on the day President Nixon told the folks. It is probably as to declaim from the Congo and Ethiopia as it is from inside jail--harder in fact, for during this period the Berrigan brothers were still making noises while all we knew of Spiro was that he was golfing.

Getting Spiro out of the way was as brilliant a political

tactic as any Richard Nixon ever devised and implemented. Shutting Spiro up has never been easy. He had a lot to say about the inadvisability of Ping - Pong competition.

That did not mean, of course, that Spiro had nothing to say. Indeed, once he got hold of some reporters he did indeed divest himself of some profound opinions. He thought American blacks had a lot to learn from the Congolese and Ethiopians. He thought Halle Selassie and Joseph Mobutu could teach Ralph Bunch and Ralph Abernathy a thing or two. He came back to advanced civilization with the big news that these guys were turning in marvelous jobs.

When a reporter reminded the Vice President that the average income of the Ethiopian was \$65 a year and that 95 per cent of the country was illiterate, Spiro said he confessed there was a lot to be done, there always is, but look at the accomplishments of the past.

Never before has Mr. Nixon's political dexterity been more evident than when he sent Spiro back to where they came from. One, it allowed the President to cut down on his aspirin quota for the day; two, he was telling the conservative right that Mr. Agnew was not the running mate in '72. Mr. Agnew could have had that tummy ache in Pakistan, Mr. Eisenhower sent Mr. Nixon to the kitchen in Moscow. But Mr. Nixon sent Mr. Agnew to the woods.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"SUMMER DOLDRUMS"

We are now in the midst of the summer 'doldrums', which one dictionary defines as follows: "A dull, depressed, or bored condition of mind; the dumps." Most Americans, from the President down to the ditch-digger, during these sultry days, are seeking surcease from their normal labors - 'to get away from it all' - by indulging in what we euphemistically call vacations.

But there was one summer 'happening' in July, which gripped our minds, and continues to do so, whether we are relaxing at a mountain lake, the seashore, or in the air conditioned coolness of our own home; and that was President Nixon's announcement of his acceptance of an invitation to visit the Peoples' Republic of China some time in the not too distant future. With the prospect of such an impending visit, you just don't give in to complete boredom. While the President has warned us not to speculate about his commitment, 'speculate' we will, being human, if only in the privacy of our own minds.

So it's only natural that a noted political writer, Mr. Hugh Sidey, who writes a periodic column for Life magazine, under the pontifical title: "The Presidency", should indulge in a bit of speculation of his own about the President's proposed visit. Mr. Sidey's subtitle in Life's July 30th issue was: "The Secret Of Lincoln's Sitting Room."

Mr. Sidey states that: "Nixon worked in secrecy in the Victorian parlor in the southeast corner of the White House, known as the Lincoln Sitting Room." And as I continue to read Mr. Sidey's article, I can't escape the feeling that Mr. Sidey was perched, Leprechaun like, on Mr. Nixon's shoulder as the President pondered and discussed 'affairs of State' in this historic room. Mr. Lincoln must have spent many soul-searching hours in this same room before he reached that momentous decision to free black Americans from slavery.

Ho-Hum! The summer drags on: "Having a wonderful time, wish you were here."

What Other Editors Say

NUL AND MR. NIXON

In its 61st annual conference and one of its most stirring, the National Urban League took a sharp, but realistic view

of the social objectives of the Nixon Administration. The League's newly elected Executive Director, Vernon E. Jordan, gave an impressive accounting of his estimate of the governmental program in action and of its possible impact on the needs of the poor and minority groups.

As the President prepares for his historic journey to China, Jordan said, "We of the Urban League movement ask him to make a spiritual pilgrimage to black America." That, Jordan observed, would demonstrate Mr. Nixon's concern with the hungry children of the urban ghettos and the rural farmlands as he is demonstrating his concern with the strategies of world politics.

Stagnant domestic problems with their alarming economic and social consequences are not receiving the priorities they rightfully deserve. And where they are brought with in the focus of official attention, the remedy is inadequate, rigorously regimented and too often unavailable. What is aggravating almost to a point of hysteria is the hocus pocus manner of treatment given the social ills. The now-you-see-it and now-you-don't-see-it game trick in which the Administration is currently engaged, gives rise to disturbing ambiguities as to official purposes and plans.

The Administration efforts in welfare reform, revenue sharing, housing and health do not go deep enough into the well of the afflictions which torment the poor and the blacks. Mr. Jordan had good reason for pointing to the suspicion of the black people of a plan that would provide large sums of money to towns and suburbs that exclude them.

"Government's refusal," he said, "to act against the implicit discriminatory effects of economic and zoning barriers delivers a cruel, crushing blow to all who need decent housing and to all who believe in an open society."

STUDY OF BLACK FAMILIES

The fear shared by many race militants that birth control programs are aimed at the elimination of blacks from the population, seems to have no foundation in fact. A study of black families has found that a majority of those in the reproductive age range reject the idea.

The study was conducted in 159 black households in a medium-sized city in New England by researchers at the University of Massachusetts, and reported in a publication of the Popular Reference Bureau. The Bureau noted that government population policy has resulted in birth control activities being confined largely to bringing to the poor the same ability to control family size the rest of society has.

Inevitably, the Bureau said, "that has meant that official birth control centers have been concentrated in poor communities, a disproportionate share of which are black." This concentration has led to the conclusion that family planning programs are aimed at black "genocide."

In one phase of the study, individuals were asked to respond to the statement, "All forms of birth control are designed to eliminate blacks." Fourteen percent agreed; 84 percent disagreed.

"Do they have a hunting license," as you asked in your speech to the FBI graduates, Mr. President?

MAYOR STOKES OF CLEVELAND IN A RECENT SPEECH REMINDED HIS BLACK AUDIENCE, THAT WHITES IN THIS COUNTRY ARE CAPABLE OF NAZI-TYPE EXTERMINATION.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA-A COP SHOT A 20 YEAR OLD BLACK WHO REFUSED TO HALT - JUNE, 1971

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA-A COP SHOT A TEEN-AGER IN A DEMONSTRATION - MAY, 1971

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.-A DEMONSTRATOR WAS SHOT BY A COP WHO SAID HE WAS RESISTING. MAY 1971

ECRU, MISS.-A GROCERY STORE PROPRIETOR KILLED A BLACK MAN, SAID HE THREATENED HIM.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY-A GAS STATION ATTENDANT KILLED A BLACK MAN - SAID HE WAS DISORDERLY.



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

OF THE UTMOST URGENCY

Since 1967, the nation's proved reserves of oil and gas in the 48 contiguous states have been declining. And in the opinion of qualified spokesmen for the petroleum industry, the decline will continue unless, as the head of one of the countries largest oil companies declares, "... new economic incentives are provided to encourage expanded exploration and development programs."

For those who have thought new petroleum discoveries on the North Slope of Alaska would meet U. S. petroleum needs for years to come, this oil company executive had chilling information. He points out that, "... crude reserve figures for 1970 include North Slope reserves for the first time and 9.6 billion barrels were added to the total from this source, increasing domestic crude reserves by nearly one third. Yet from the viewpoint of the total North American crude and condensate position, the net effect of even this dramatic increase was merely to bring about a slight reversal of the downward--by raising the industry-wide year's supply position from 12 years at the end of 1961 to slightly over 12 years at the end of 1970."

Our country has always had an abundant supply of energy, thanks to the petroleum industry--an industry that has done its job so well that people find it difficult to fully comprehend the critical importance of the oil industry to the sheer survival of the nation. The popular political pastime of taking potshots at the oil industry is a luxury the nation can no longer afford. Every authority on the present energy supply situation is urging the adoption of a clear national policy that recognizes the need for increased domestic production of oil and gas supported by adequate economic incentives to find and develop the needed new reserves. It is the utmost urgency that we all face up to the realities of our energy situation.

NASTY, BRUTISH AND SHORT

The inconsistency of those who think the solution to today's problems lies in withdrawing into a sort of social and intellectual vacuum--or into an imaginary yesterday--has been well described by Mr. Marshall S. Armstrong, president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He speaks specifically of the young dropouts who live in hundreds of so-called communes or collectives and sustain themselves by doing odd jobs, raising food and mak-

ing handicraft articles.

He questions neither their sincerity nor their desire to simplify their lives. But, he asks, "... whether they...are not deluding themselves... living in small, separate groups, with a minimum of organization, means a return to hand-made tools, to a food supply rarely above the subsistence level...it would also mean an end to books, most musical instruments, recorded music, photography, modern medicine and surgery." It would mean "that for the great majority of individuals in such a society, life would be, in the words of Thomas Hobbes, 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.'"

REASON FOR REGIONAL SHORTAGES

There is a large measure of irony in the charge that some areas of the country may suffer power shortages as a result of a failure of the electric industry to plan ahead for growth of demand, who could have foreseen 10 years ago that the day was coming when a proposal to build a power plant would be about as popular as "stopping your mother" a decade ago, a new power plant was a sign of progress. Today, its turbines may be forced to stand idle in the name of pollution control.

A major reason for tight power supplies in some regions of the nation has been the unexpected delays in getting new plants into operation--especially nuclear plants. A utility official comments, "The problem is the pressure of the environmentalists. Ten years ago you could plan and build a plant in three to four years. Now, for a nuclear plant, you must plan on at least a seven-year delay." Newsweek magazine reports that of the 55 atomic power plants under construction in 1970, "... the twelve that were far enough along to operate were all blocked from producing power by environmental lawsuits. Such obstructions also afflict utilities trying to locate conventional power plants..."

The surest way to prevent a genuine power shortage is for people to understand the fact that electric energy is the basis of an improved environment rather than a threat. By the same token, the surest way to guarantee an energy shortage is to continue with a false notion that progress can be measured by power plants not built. No civilization can advance to a better future, especially in the face of expanding population, by tying the hands of those who seek to produce things people need--including energy.

RAY'S OF HOPE

END OF THE LINE

A lonely boxcar on a stub of track was the principal feature of a late advertisement of "America's Railroads." It drew attention with convincing starkness to the editorial - type statement contained in the advertisement. The statement was entitled "The day everything reached the end of the line." It was the day that the price of everything went up from meat and potatoes to automobiles to television sets and kitchen sinks. It was the day there were no more railroads to deliver goods--the day that people began to pay dearly for failing to realize the importance of the 340,000 miles of tracks that keep the wheels of industry and the economy turning.

Farfetched as the advertisement might strike the average reader, it portrayed a situation that could but need not happen--even though the rails face a crisis. A program has been proposed that would give back to the nation a strong and growing railroad industry. It is the result of a long study and falls into two principal categories. One would involve bifurcated other transportation modes, thus permitting the rails a breathing spell to prepare for the future. The other is regulatory reform that would end the concept born when railroads were a monopoly and would permit them to compete on equal terms.

This program should be put in motion without delay if the country is to avert the catastrophic eventually portrayed by a single boxcar on a dead-end piece of track.

COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE

Many voices have spoken in opposition to the arbitrary jacking up of wages through the device of perennial amendments to the wage and hour law. With each increase in the minimum wage, there has been a general escalation in wage levels and an increase in unemployment among certain classes of workers.

Congress is now considering increasing the minimum wage to \$2.00--and the protest are rolling in. The nation's largest farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has called the proposal for an increase in the minimum wage "counter-productive." In a formal statement before a Congressional Subcom-

mission holding hearings on the subject, the Farm Bureau warns that, "An increase in the minimum wage increases the number of people who are unemployable at the minimum wage level--and at other higher fixed wage levels resulting from the upward push of minimum wages on the wage structure. Members of the Congress and the public are concerned about the depopulation of many rural areas and the desirability of reversing this trend. Minimum wages have a greater (adverse) impact in rural areas..."

The Farm Bureau, as the leading farm organization of the nation, speaks from hard experience. And the words of its spokesman should be heeded when they warn that another increase in minimum wage would be "counter-productive."

DOCTORS NOT ROBOTS

Judging by the growing interest in a four - day workweek, the three-day weekend will be a fact of life for most Americans in a comparatively few years--with a few notable exceptions. Legislative proposals for National Health Insurance treat doctors as if they were pieces of X-ray equipment--to be worked 24 hours a day.

In the course of testifying before a Congressional Subcommittee on matters pertaining to national health care, Dr. Max H. Parrott, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association, remarked that, "The American doctor is the one who will be asked to provide health care for our people, whether we stay with our present system, modify it... or scrap it to substitute something unproven... he has a capability that is rarely matched. He has virtually eliminated an impressive list of diseases. He has increased his ranks by 28 percent in the last ten years...but still, most often, works a 50 or 60-hour week. And, though he has personal, daily access to the highest quality health care in the world, he lives no longer than anyone else. The American physician is largely responsible for the state of his art. He is proud of it. And he wants it to be even better, to improve it wherever possible, to provide better and better care for everyone."

However, the suspicion still exists among many that there is a concerted effort by the federal government or some population centers to reduce the fertility of black mothers, especially the poor whose offspring create a potential threat to the density of the white population. The CHICAGO DEFENDER.